









# THE DEMOCRAT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1852.

**Word to Advertisers.**—All the advertisements in the Daily Democrat are transferred to our Evening Edition, and receive a gratuitous insertion. Thus each party of the morning paper has the advantage of an evening insertion in a similar class of readers for charge.

## FACE THE MUSIC THE RIGHT WAY, AND NO DODGING.

The *Courier* is daily parading both on one State and another, or some combination of States. The late bit of the paper, which was all on States that voted for Taylor, avoiding carefully the States that voted for Cass.

Now, we are authorized to offer a bet that will test the alacrity of the *Courier* about here, on the point at issue. It is no matter what is thought about it or that State. Who will be elected? That is the question. Here is the bet:

\$10,000 that FRANKLIN PIERCE will be elected PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN NOVEMBER NEXT.

In order, however, that our friends may be accommodated who do not wish to do the \$10,000 at a single dash, they are at liberty to bet from \$1,000 upwards. It is hoped that they will walk up and "face the music."

## WALK UP AND SHOW YOUR COURAGE.

We are authorized to make the following offer to the confident whig:

1st. A gentleman will bet \$500 that no whig can name three States that will vote for Scott; and \$500 that he can name six States that will vote for Pierce—the two bets to be taken together.

2d. \$500 that no whig can name four States that will vote for Scott; and \$500 that he can name eight States that will vote for Pierce—the two bets to be taken together.

3d. \$500 that no whig can name five States that will vote for Scott; and \$500 that he can name ten States that will vote for Pierce—these to be taken together.

4th. \$500 that no whig can name six States that will vote for Scott; and \$500 that he can name twelve States that will vote for Pierce—these to be taken together.

## INDIANA.

The following are the majorities given in Clark county:

Wright, 616; Willard, 437; English, 255; Gibson, 420; Becknell, 97; Lowrey, 120; Nixon, 830; Work, 60; Reed, 633; McDaniels, 69.

The above are all democrats, except McDaniels, the last named.

Vote of Orange Co.—For Governor: Wright 97; McCarty 53. Lieut. Governor, Willard 97; Willard 68. For Congress, English 93; Ferguson 615.

A New post office has been established at Poplar Neck, Nelson county, Ky. George Ball, postmaster.

The New Albany ferry-boats experience much difficulty in performing their trips on account of the low stage of the river.

The Allegheny Clipper left for St. Louis yesterday, with a crowd of passengers and the mails.

The new steamer, H. M. Wright, is nearly completed at Portland.

The new wharf at Portland is nearly completed. It will be a great convenience to boats during low water.

The annual revenue of the Republic of Mexico, is \$8,300,000.

Kunkle's Nightingale Minstrels have been doing a "land office business" in Richmond, Va. Glad to hear it.

Charles Baymiller, paper, the Evansville Times, is now published daily.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been translated into German, and is now going the rounds of the German newspapers.

The Democratic Association will meet on Tuesday evening next instead of Saturday evening.

Splendid Main street Lots at Auction. Recollect that Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co., sell this afternoon (Saturday) at 4 o'clock, on the premises, two valuable building lots, on Main street. See auction advertisement.

Furniture buyers will find a large and general assortment of household furniture, at auction, this morning at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Judge W. P. Bullock, on Eighth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, east side. S. G. Henry & Co., auctioneers.

Orphans' Fair.—We are requested to state that the Orphans' Band will play to-night at Mozart Hall, and add greatly to the attraction found there. We bespeak a full house for the fair, as it is the last night.

A census has just been taken of Augusta, Georgia, which shows a population of 14,073. Whites 7,935, slaves 6,090, free persons of color 243.

A census of Iowa, taken by the State, is now nearly completed. It shows a population of over 250,000, and an increase of 50,000 since 1850.

Marble Hall is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Oysters are at the fine—the best we have tested in Louisville this season.

Panorama of Ireland. The beautiful Panoram, of the Emerald Isle, continues to improve in public favor, if we may judge from the number who nightly attend the Hall, on each exhibition. There will be an afternoon performance, this day, for the accommodation of the schools. We advise all who can, to attend children in particular, will be delighted to witness the performances of the Mac Evoy Children, on their various instruments; and thus, not only a great amount of amusement, but instruction also, may be derived by those who are engaged in learning them.

Fire Insurance. We call the attention of citizens wishing to effect insurance upon their premises, to the card of the Franklin Insurance Company.

This is an old established Company—prudent management, it has become a favorite office with the people.

Douglas' Glass-Works. We had the pleasure yesterday of looking through the glass-works on Clay street, near Washington. We confess our surprise in finding over seventy men and boys engaged in the different departments of this establishment. Everything is reduced to a complete system and appropriately arranged under different heads.

We find a store-room, a water-room, a packing room, a beer room, &c., beside the general manufacturing department. There is an average of fifteen thousand bottles, large and small, made and completed for the trade every day.

Dr. John Bell, the Sarasville king, has an immense number of bottles made to his order here, which alone gives employment to several hands.

This is the most extensive glass-works West of the mountains; and under the management of Messrs. G. L. Douglas & Son, is rendered a most useful and prosperous branch of Louisville manufacture.

# DEMOCRATS RALLY!!



## TORN OUT IN THOUSANDS!

The distinguished orator, JOSEPH HOLT, will speak at the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT.

The anxiety to hear him on the part of his democratic friends, has induced him to consent to their wishes. We need not invite all to go and hear him; that they will do without an invitation. At the COURT HOUSE, MONDAY EVENING NEXT.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14th, 1852.

Editor Louisville Democrat.—Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find a letter from T. J. Whipple, Esq., who was Secretary of the Convention, called to revise the constitution of the State of New Hampshire, written in reply to a communication addressed by myself, to General Pierce, in regard to his action on the Resolutions adopted by the Convention, January 1st, 1851, approving the compromise measures. It appears from the records, and from the testimony of Mr. Whipple, who writes from a personal knowledge of the proceedings of the Convention on the resolutions, that they not only received the zealous, and efficient support, but were originated and drafted by Gen. Pierce.

Of Gen. Pierce's fidelity to the acts of Congress, known as the compromise measures, I entertain no doubt. But it was denied by the official Representatives of the Whig majority, that the resolutions referred to, had received, either the support or approval of Gen. Pierce, and it was this denial, which induced me to write the letter, to which the one I enclosed you from T. J. Whipple, Esq., is a reply.

From my maturity I have held an humble position in the whig ranks. In all the elections, both State and National, where the principles of the respective parties have been involved, I have always acted, and co-operated with my party. But, believing as I do, that the domestic tranquility, "the peace and progress of this great confederacy," depends upon a stern, and inflexible observance and adherence to that section of the Federal Constitution, which provides that fugitives from labor "shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," and to the acts of Congress providing for its faithful execution, I can not follow in the support of an individual, who either voluntarily assumes, or permits himself, by his associations and alliances, to be placed in a hostile relation to the Constitution and its guarantees.

The names of the Whig National Convention, occupies this attitude to the provision of the Constitution referred to, and to the acts of Congress designed to carry it into practical execution, cannot be successfully denied. We witness, that throughout fifty-three ballots he received the undivided support of the Representatives in Convention, of that abolition faction who have declared their hostility to the Constitution and the compromise measures; and through the same number of ballots failed to receive the vote of the delegation of a single slave-holding State.

In further confirmation of this conclusion, we witness his equivocal acceptance of the platform adopted by the Convention, from which he received his nomination, and the duplicity, and concealment which has characterized his conduct and conduct before and since his nomination, in regard to the compromise measures, upon the firm maintenance of which depends, not only the domestic quiet of the country, the constitutional rights of the citizens of fifteen States, but the preservation and continuance of the Union of the States.

In Gen. Pierce's firm and consistent vindication of the Constitution and its guarantees, his votes in the United States Senate on the question of slavery, his unreserved and unequivocal approval of the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention, from which he received his nomination; his having been the author and efficient advocate of the resolutions accompanying the letter I enclose you; and his entire freedom from any association with, or obligation to free soil or abolition faction; the American people have an assurance that the rights of the slave-holding States will be secure in his hands, in the event of his election as Chief Magistrate of the Union; and that he will stand by the "Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of its laws."

Your obedient friend,  
THOS. D. BROWN.

My Dear Sir:—Having been Secretary of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire, General Pierce has been pleased to send me your letter, of the 23d ult., relative to the proceedings of that Convention upon the accompanying resolutions of January 1st.

It is, in my personal knowledge, that Gen. Pierce was the author of those resolutions, and before they were reported from the Committee, I saw the original draft in his hand writing. He was the first to suggest to various members of the convention, the importance of sustaining the government in its action upon the compromise measures, and was regarded as the originator and author of the movement, which resulted in the almost unanimous adoption, of what you are pleased to call "the New Hampshire Resolutions."

On the passage of the first four of these resolutions there was no division in the Convention; but, on the motion to adopt the fifth resolution, an amendment was proposed, and there arose an animated discussion. General Pierce then left the chair, and for nearly two hours addressed the Convention in a speech of surpassing power and effect, in opposition to the amendment, and in favor of the passage of the resolution. In the course of the debate, he spoke upon various amendments which were offered, designed to weaken and break the force of the last resolution. His efforts were completely successful, and the resolutions were passed in the form in which they were reported from the committee, by a vote of 153 to 20.

Men of all parties conceded that this result, which, under the circumstances struck most minds with some surprise, was attributed to the earnest, able, and fearless efforts of General Pierce, in every stage of the proceedings.

These resolutions were passed at the very last of the session, in the midst of pressing engagements, and it is deeply to be regretted that no special session, was consequently, not reported.

I enclose to you a newspaper containing a brief record of the proceedings published at the time. Wherever you find the name of Mr. Pierce, of Concord, you will understand that the person referred to, was the President of the Convention, and the present nominee for the Presidency. Mr. Pierce, of Hillsborough, who you will perceive, was also a strenuous supporter of the resolutions, is Col. Henry D. Pierce, the General's younger brother, and the delegate from the native town of the family. If you had known the old veteran, Governor Pierce, who served through every day of the Revolution, you could have expected nothing less of his sons. And I cannot forbear to call your attention to the touching, eloquent, and well merited tribute to father and sons, which you will find in the proceedings of the convention, in the paper above referred to, from the Hon. Mr. Plummer, ex-member of Congress, and one of the leading whigs in the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. Dodge, who moved as a testimonial of marked respect, that the vote upon the resolution of thanks be taken, by rising, is also a prominent member of the whig party. I am, with the highest respect,  
Yours obedient servant,  
THOMAS J. WHIPPLE.

P. S.—I would add, that the record shows that no democratic delegate voted against any of the resolutions, as originally reported by the committee, and finally passed by the Convention.

Resolutions passed by the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire, January 1, 1851.

Resolved, That in the struggle that resulted in our independence as a nation—amidst the embarrassments arising from the imperfectness and weakness of the old confederation, and in the calm wisdom that framed and secured the adoption of the present Constitution of our country, we recognize the guidance of a merciful, benign and overruling Providence.

Resolved, That we regard the Union of these States, under the constitution of the United States, as the source of the innumerable blessings of the past, and of all our hopes for the future, and that every motive of grateful recollection and confident anticipation prompts us to maintain that Union and that Constitution.

Resolved, That the fidelity which honor and integrity demand, we will observe and fulfill the "explicit and solemn compact" to which the Convention of 1787, in the name of the people of this State, gave their ratification and assent; and while we enjoy the privileges it confers, we will never seek to avoid the duties it imposes.

Resolved, That "the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" can be perpetuated by a strict observance of all the provisions of the constitution, and by cultivating that spirit of kindness, conciliation and concession in which the sacred compact had its origin.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the apparent prevalence of better and more fraternal feelings between patriotic citizens of the Southern and Northern States—that the attitude of the Executive and Legislative departments of the general government upon the subject of the Union is characterized by elevated purpose and statesmanlike forecast; and that we will firmly stand by and maintain the compromise measures of the last session of Congress, regarding them as, on the whole, not merely wise and patriotic, but essential to the union and prosperity, peace and progress of this great confederacy.

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by this Convention relative to the Union, be signed by the President and counter-signed by the Secretary, and that the President be requested to transmit copies thereof to the President of the United States, the Heads of the several Departments of the Union, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President.  
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Letter from William McDonald.

Wm. McDonald, the Catholic pastor of Manchester, New Hampshire, addressed the following letter to a gentleman in Connecticut. We find it published in the Hartford Times. It clenches the nail already driven through the Roorback of sleeve-garmon Roberson. The question of religion should never be dragged into politics, more particularly in cases like this, where there was nothing to justify it:

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 21, 1852.

"I consider it not only fair, but an act of gratitude to Franklin Pierce, to exculpate him from any implied or expressed coldness in advocating the abolition of the New Hampshire 'test.' I say an act of gratitude, for I assure you that there is not another man in America who more cordially detests bigotry and exclusiveness than he, nor was there one in the Convention of this State, who so energetically endeavored to secure the removal of the 'test.' In the town-meetings, called professionally for its abrogation or retention, he used all his brilliant eloquence to induce the citizens to vote for its repeal."

"I repeat—the Catholics of this State owe him a deep debt of gratitude, which he has unintentionally and frequently imposed upon them."

"When the Catholic churches in Philadelphia were in flames, he was the leader in calling a town-meeting in Concord, and therein pleaded the cause of the Catholics, and particularly the safety of the Catholics in Concord."

"When some three or four years ago, emissaries from a New York society, sympathizing with the Portuguese (who were said to be persecuted,) visited Concord, and called a meeting to raise money, Pierce stood up and fearlessly pronounced their history a forgery."

"These, and many other kindred facts, in the history of Franklin Pierce, you may learn from the Concord Catholics, showing the disinterested honesty of the man, and that his aid and sympathy were tendered before he, or any one, ever dreamed of his being nominated for the Presidency."

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(From the Pittsburg Post.)

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